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Cases of.

Alabama.

Negro Lynched for Assault.

TROY, Ala., March 24.—William Zeigler, a negro, was lynched Saturday night about seven miles below this place. He was charged with an assault on a little white girl. At a preliminary hearing the negro was bound over to the grand jury. The sheriff started to town with the prisoner, but was overpowered by the mob. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the negro came to his death at the hands of unknown persons.

Lynchings — 1902.
Cases of.

Colorado.

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NEGRO CAR PORTER HANGED BY A MOB

W. H. Wallace, a Pullman Attendant, Is Lynched at La Junta, Colo., for a Brutal Attack on an Aged Woman Traveler.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

LA JUNTA, Colo., March 25.—W. H. Wallace, a negro Pullman car porter, was lynched here this evening for a brutal attack upon Mrs. Henrietta H. Miller, a gray-haired woman, aged 67, who was traveling from Los Angeles to Denver.

Mrs. Miller, on alighting from the Chicago limited, had asked to be directed to the Denver sleeper. The porter offered to show her the way to the car. After going with him a considerable distance Mrs. Miller became suspicious and started to return to the station. She was then knocked down with a blow on the head, and after a struggle with her assailant was choked into insensibility.

When she regained consciousness about an hour later she crawled back to the station and gave an account of the assault and a description of her assailant.

Bloodhounds trailed the man who accompanied Mrs. Miller through the yards to the car in which Wallace was found. He was arrested and was identified by Mrs. Miller.

A mob quickly gathered and the prisoner was taken from Sheriff Farr and a few deputies, whom he had pressed into service. Wallace was taken to the public square and strung up to a lamppost and his body riddled with bullets.

WASHINGTON, N. C., March 25.—James Walker, a negro who poisoned the family of Dr. David T. Taylor of the state board of medical examiners, was hanged by a mob near here last night.

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Lynchings — 1902. 516

Cases of.

Florida.

MOB HANGS NEGRO MURDERERS

Two Men Confess Killing of Mine Superintendent at Newberry, Fla., and Both Are Lynched.

Newberry, Fla., Sept. 1.—Manny Price, the murderer of W. F. Brunson, a mine superintendent, also Bob Scruggs, a negro, whom Price had named as an accessory, were lynched about two miles from this place this afternoon by a party of 300 men. They confessed and were hanged.

Lynchings— 1902. 51c Georgia.
Cases of

GEORGIA MOB HANGS A NEGRO

Body of White Girl's Alleged Assailant Filled With Bullets.

ROME, Ga., April 1.—Walter Allen, a negro, charged with assaulting Miss Blossom Adamson, a 15-year-old girl, in this city yesterday afternoon, was taken from the jail to-night by 4,000 persons, who battered down the prison doors and hanged him to an electric light pole in the principal portion of the city. A volley was fired afterward, and fully a thousand bullets entered the negro's body.

The sheriff tried to save Allen from the mob and refused to deliver the keys, but the crowd forced the jail door with sledge hammers. Allen was allowed to make a statement, in which he declared that he was innocent and prayed that the guilty party would be found.

All the men who took part in the hanging were unmasked.

Miss Adamson belongs to one of the most prominent families in Rome.

REPORTED BURNED AT STAKE

Rumor as to Negro Implicated in an Assault in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 29.—A rumor reached here to-night that one of the negroes whose assault on Mrs. Fountain and her young son, Dower, at their store west of Savannah, caused young Fountain's death, had been captured and burned at the stake in the western part of the county. The report is not verified, though many people believe it to be true.

Negro Lynched in Georgia.

Monticello, Ga., Aug. 31.—John Brown, a negro, assailant of a 12 year old white girl, was lynched early this morning.

GEORGIA MOB LYNCHES NEGRO.

Assailant of a White Woman Is Hanged at Tallapoosa.

TALLAPOOSA, Ga., Oct. 23.—Ben Brown, a negro, charged with having attempted to criminally assault Mrs. Henry Dees, a white woman, at her home this morning, was taken from the county jail here at 7 o'clock by a mob of 300 men and lynched. Troops had been ordered from Atlanta, but did not arrive until an hour and a half after the negro had been hanged.

Lynchings — 1902.
Cases of.

Illinois.

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LYNCHING IN ILLINOIS.

Young Negro at Sparta Riddled with Bullets by an Angry Mob.

SPARTA, Ill., Aug. 30.—Ardee Wilson, a negro, who was arrested here for an assault on a young white woman today, was shot to death by an angry mob tonight.

Lynchings — 1902.
Cases of.

Indiana.

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NEGRO SHOT DOWN BY MINERS

Returns to Scene of Fight and Meets a Storm of Bullets.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 1.—A negro named Hensley was shot to death by a crowd of miners at Island City to-night, when he returned to the scene of a fight he had with a few of them earlier. It is not known how many miners shot at him, but he was struck by a half dozen bullets. Sheriff Hutton found no one who would give him any names, and everyone approved of the shooting. Hensley was 20 years old and had been in trouble frequently for fighting and stealing

Lynchings — 1902. 51d

Kentucky.

Cases of 8

SWIFT DEATH BY MOB

Kentucky Negro Who Attacked White Girl Taken from Jail and Hanged.

LYNCH IN DEAD OF NIGHT

Vengeance Quietly Planned and Executed—Victim's Body Found Dangling from Tree.

[By The Associated Press.]

Springfield, Ky., Jan. 11.—Jim Mays, a negro, charged with attacking a white girl in the Sams neighborhood in this county Wednesday, was taken from jail by a mob at 2 o'clock this morning and hanged. His body was found at daylight hanging to a tree in the high school yard. The mob came into town quietly and after arousing Jailer Cattlett demanded the keys to the jail.

Their request was refused, however, and they immediately began to hammer the locks on the jail doors. It took only a few moments to obtain an entrance to the prison, where they found Mays cowering in his cell and begging the other prisoners to protect him.

Mob Works Quickly.

Leaders of the mob took charge of the negro and telling the jailer to watch the rest of the prisoners dragged Mays to the high school yard, where he was speedily strung up to a tree. The work was quietly done, and few words were spoken by the leaders while they were at the jail. They seemed determined to get their man.

Only the jailer and two or three others knew anything about the coming of the mob until this morning. It is not known in what direction the men departed or where the mob dispersed. Neither are any of the members of the mob known to the officials. The negro's body was cut down this morning and an inquest was held by the coroner.

Brothers Capture the Negro.

Mays was arrested and brought here Wednesday. He was charged with attacking a young white girl in the Sams neighborhood, this county. She was returning home from a neighbor's when she was attacked. She fought her assailant stubbornly and her screams brought two of her brothers to her rescue.

They pursued Mays and succeeded in capturing him after a long chase. The brothers beat the negro severely and were only prevented from killing him by the arrival of some farmers, who turned the captive over to a constable.

The name of the girl who was attacked has been kept secret.

Kentucky Negro Is Lynched.

BRANDENBURG, Ky., April 30.—Ernest Dewley, a negro, who shot and seriously wounded Harry Dowell, a young white man, at Guston, about seven miles from this place, was hanged by a mob at 2:30 o'clock this morning and his body riddled with bullets. The grand jury will investigate the lynching at once.

KENTUCKY FARMER IS LYNCHED

Alleged Wife Murderer Forcibly Taken From Jail at Owensboro.

OWENSBORO, Ky., July 17.—Josh Anderson, a farmer who was in jail here charged with the murder of his wife on the night of July 8, was taken from prison by a masked mob of about forty men and hanged to a beam over the city scales on one of the principal streets of Owensboro early this morning. The lynchers, who are supposed to have come from the scene of Anderson's alleged crime, demanded admittance to the jail, which was refused. They then battered down the prison door and secured their victim. Anderson was the first white man ever lynched in Daviess County.

Lynchings — 1902. 51e

Cases of.

Louisiana.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN LOUISIANA.

Mob Gained Entrance to Jail by Claiming It Had Prisoner.

NATCHEZ, Miss., March 19.—John Woodward, the negro murderer of Leonard Calvitt, a white planter at Union Point, Concordia parish, La., was lynched this morning at 2 o'clock in Vidalia, La. The mob's members gained admittance to the jail by claiming they had a prisoner from Catahoula parish. Woodward pleaded for life, but he was taken to a pecan tree and hanged.

LOUISIANA MOB PREPARING A LYNCHING.

Posse in Pursuit of a Negro Who Killed a Colored Man and a White Citizen.

(Special to The World.)

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—Doc Alton, a negro desperado, ran amuck at Minden, La., early this morning. He assassinated the negro proprietor of a boarding-house, and when surrounded by the sheriff's posse broke through the cordon of his pursuers, shooting down Christopher Goodwill and escaping to the woods.

Goodwill, who is the son of a Minden banker and a prominent young merchant, died instantly. The whole countryside around Minden was up in arms to-day and on Alton's trail.

As a consequence of the excitement the report reached New Orleans to-night that a race riot was in progress at Minden. Alton has not been captured yet. He will be lynched if he falls into the mob's hands.

Lynchings — 1902. 51c

Cases of.

Mississippi.

BURN A NEGRO BY SYSTEM

SOUTHERNERS APPLY METHOD TO A SUNDAY EXECUTION.

Residents of Corinth, Miss., and Surrounding Country Turn Out to Witness the Spectacular Fate of a Murderer—Doomed Man Admits His Guilt and Declares That He Deserves Death at the Stake—Strange Mockery of Mercy in the Proceedings.

Corinth, Miss., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—In the most methodical and deliberate manner possible Corinth devoted Sunday afternoon to burning a negro to death.

Even the victim, Tom Clark, seemed to enter into the spirit of the affair and walked unhesitatingly to the stake where he was to meet death. Eying the pile of fuel critically he said:

"I am guilty. I am a miserable wretch. I deserve the punishment that is about to be inflicted on me."

Five minutes later Clark was dead.

Strange Mockery of Mercy.

The execution was carried out in accordance with a revised plan which involved a strange mockery of mercy. Clark had confessed on Saturday, and it was decided to hang him to a telegraph pole on that afternoon. Clark, however, asked that the execution be delayed until today so that he could have a farewell interview with his mother and brother, who live in Memphis. The request was granted, much to the dismay of the newspaper correspondents, who had bulletined the city papers that the execution was sure to take place that afternoon.

Meanwhile the news of the negro's arrest and confession spread rapidly over the surrounding country and today's incoming trains brought hundreds of people into the city to witness the execution.

Decide on a Burning.

At noon today it was found that the negro's relatives could not be located, and then, as if to make the execution as spectacular as possible for the benefit of the visitors, it was decided to burn Clark.

The main street of the town was ordered cleared, and it was announced that it had been decided to burn the negro at 3:30 o'clock. This statement was met with cheers and crowd shifted to the place selected for enactment of the tragedy.

The committee of twelve and many of the representative citizens of Corinth vigorously opposed burning the negro and argued that he should be hanged. J. H. Henning of Birmingham, Ala., brother of Mrs. Whitfield would not consent to this proposition and insisted that Clark should be burned.

At 2 o'clock pine faggots and larger pieces of wood were laid about an iron rod, which was driven deep into the ground, and half an hour later it was announced that "all was in readiness."

Negro at the Stake.

At 3 o'clock the prisoner, heavily manacled, was taken from the jail by a posse of armed men and led to the east gate of the negro cemetery, in the western part of the city.

Clark made a statement, saying he deserved his fate, then asked that a letter be delivered to his mother and brother. He appealed to his brother to raise his children properly, admonishing them to beware of evil company.

The word was given to fire the funeral pile. The husband and brother of Clark's victim stepped forward. They applied torches, and in a moment the flames leaped upward, enveloping the negro in smoke and fire. Soon the man's head fell forward and life became extinct.

The flames were fed by the crowd until the body was burned to a crisp. Then the executioners and the crowd dispersed.

Crime of the Negro.

The crime for which Clark was executed was the murder of Mrs. Carey Whitfield on Aug. 10 last. Mrs. Whitfield, the wife of a well known citizen, was found dead in her home, her head practically severed from her body.

Diligent search failed to disclose the murderers. Two Chicago detectives were employed, but their efforts were fruitless. Several suspects were arrested, but in each case an alibi was proven.

Finally a committee of twelve citizens were named to continue the search for the murderer. Last Monday it became known that Clark had quarreled with his wife and she threatened to disclose the secret of a crime.

Members of the committee visited the woman and she told enough to warrant belief that Clark had murdered Mrs. Whitfield.

Clark was arrested and yesterday was taken before the committee of twelve. To the surprise of all the negro confessed to the murder and also told of other crimes he had committed.

He stated that several years ago he killed two men on an excursion train in Mississippi and later stole $1,500 from a physician at French Camp, Miss.

Woman Murdered in Home.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 28.—Mrs. Helen Dickson was choked to death, and her niece, Miss Helen Robertson, was attacked this morning at their home by an unknown man, supposed to be a negro.

The murderer climbed through a window into the room where Mrs. Dickson, her 3 year old son, Albert, and her niece, Miss Robertson, were sleeping.

Mrs. Dickson left three children, two of whom are daughters living in Chicago.

Mrs. Dickson was the daughter-in-law of E. R. Dickson, formerly superintendent of the Mobile public schools.

NEGRO IS BURNED AT STAKE

Mob of 4,000 Persons Takes Part in Lynching in Mississippi.

SARDIS, Miss., Nov. 1.—An unidentified negro was burned at the stake at Darling, Miss., last night for the murder of E. O. Jackson and a mill owner named Roselle at Darling Wednesday night.

The negro was burned by a mob of 4,000 persons, both white and black, and just before the lighting of the pyre he confessed that he had committed the double murder with the assistance of two white men. The motive was robbery, and a considerable sum was secured, which the negro said was divided among the three.

The two white men were caught soon afterward and are held pending an investigation. A double lynching is expected if they are proved guilty.

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NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY MOB
OF ARMED OREGON MINERS

Alonzo Tucker, Who Escaped from Guards, Shot to Death and Then Hanged to Beam of Bridge.

Marshfield, Ore., Sept. 18.—Alonzo Tucker, colored, who attacked a white woman near Libby yesterday, was lynched today by a body of coal miners, heavily armed. The marshal who had Tucker in custody attempted to take him from the jail just as the miners entered and a rush was made for the negro. He managed to give his custodian the slip and jumped under the wharf into the mud flats and eluded both officers and mob until today.

The miners stationed armed guards at every point of egress. Finally two boys located the fugitive under Dean & Co.'s store. The boys fired at him with air guns and drove him from his hiding place. As he emerged a ball from a rifle struck him in the right leg.

Tucker ran into Dean's store and was followed by the miners, who started to string him up in the store, but they decided to take him to the scene of the crime. A start was made, but the negro died from his wounds and the mob hanged him to a beam on the South Marshfield bridge. There was not a masked man in the crowd and everything was done in daylight.

Lynchings — 1902. 5/9
Cases of. 8

Tennessee.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED BY MOB

One of Them Had Murdered Farmer Near Dyersburg, Tenn.

NEWBERN, Tenn., Oct. 8.—Garfield Burley and Curtis Brown, negroes, were lynched here to-night by a mob of 500 persons.

Burley shot and killed D. Flatt, a well-known young farmer, near Dyersburg, last Saturday. Flatt had traded horses with the negro, and later Burley demanded that the trade be declared off. Flatt refused, and while on his way home was shot down by Burley. A posse located the murderer at Huffman, Ark. While being brought to Dyersburg Burley confessed, implicating Curtis Brown as an accomplice.

Both men were lodged in jail at Dyersburg to-day. A mob appeared and demanded possession of the prisoners. Criminal Court Judge Maiden pleaded that the law be allowed to deal with the case, saying that the negroes would be placed on trial to-morrow. The mob would not listen to this, and brought the two men to Newbern. The prisoners were taken to a telephone pole, where they were securely tied face to face and strung up

Cases of

BURNED AT THE STAKE

Negro Tortured to Death by Mob of 4,000 Men at Lansing, Tex.

VICTIM MADE CONFESSION

Officers Save Companion He Implicated by Getting Him Out of the Way.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

LANSING, Texas, May 22.—Dudley Morgan, a negro, was burned to death at an iron stake here to-day. A crowd of 4,000 men, most of whom were armed, took him from the officers on the arrival of the train. Morgan was taken to the home of his victim, Mrs. McKay, wife of Section Foreman McKay, who identified him as her assailant. A special trial was arranged by the local [illegible] Morgan confessed his guilt, implicated another negro, Franklin Heard. A large field was selected for the cremation. An iron stake was driven into the ground, and to this the cowering black was bound until he could only move his head. Heaps of inflammable material were then piled about him, and he repeated his confession and was given a few moments for prayer.

HUNTED FOR DAYS.

The house of the McKays was robbed last Saturday, and at the time the wife of the section foreman was assaulted. Since then hundreds of white farmers have scoured the country looking for Morgan. This morning Morgan was captured near Mount Pleasant.

It was 12:12 when all arrangements were completed. The crowd by this time numbered at least 5,000. The husband of the abused woman applied the match and the pyre was soon ablaze. Then began the torture of the negro. Burning pieces of pine were thrust into his eyes. Then burning brands were held to his neck, and after his clothes were burned off to other parts of his body. He was tortured in a horrible manner. The crowd clamored continuously for a slow death. The negro, writhing and screaming at the stake, begged piteously to be shot. Mrs. McKay was brought to the field in a carriage with four other women, and an unsuccessful effort was made to get her near enough to see the mob's victim.

CARRY AWAY SOUVENIRS.

The negro's head finally dropped, and in thirty minutes only the trunk of the body remained. As the fire died down relic hunters started their search for souvenirs. Parts of the skull and body were carried away.

The men who captured Morgan were then held above the heads of the mob while their pictures were taken.

The last words of the doomed man other than the incoherent mutterings made in prayer were:

"Tell my wife good-by, and tell her how I went. Tell her I was guilty of the charge, and it all occurred on account of Franklin Heard. He persuaded me to do it. We planned it at the section-house the day before Saturday."

The crowd afterward went to Hallville, where Heard was locked up, to burn him to death. The local officers heard of the plan and took their prisoner to Marshall.

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Virginia.

Cases of.

VIRGINIA NEGRO LYNCHED.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 6.—James Carter, a young negro who shot and seriously wounded Don Thomas, near New Glasgow, in Amherst County, Thursday night, was taken from jail at Amherst courthouse last night just before midnight and lynched

Lynchings—1902. 56

Discussions.

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S ISSUE WITH PRESIDENT

Wisconsin Writer Sees No Parallel in Lynchings and War Crimes.

KENOSHA, Wis., June 1.—To the Editor: s it quite just or fair in our honored President to see in the lynchings of the South a parallel for the atrocities in the Philippines? If the lynchings were done by those in the organized service of the government instead of by unorganized mobs the case would be different. Then, too, the victims of the lynchings are supposed to be guilty of the most heinous crimes, while the victims in the Philippines are fighters against a foe invading their territory. Such a comparison is most unfortunate and most unjust, excusing the crimes of officials under definite orders by reference to crimes under mob law.

To assume, too, that condemnation of these Philippine cruelties is a condemnation of our soldiers as a whole is another astonishing evasion of the moral issue facing this government at the present time.

Many of us are rejoicing over your excellent editorial in THE SUNDAY RECORD-

MARION MURDOCK.

NCH LAW STIRS NEGROES TO MAKE STRONG PROTEST.

olored Preacher at Atlanta Conference Says Characteristics of His Race Are Mild, Deserving a Better Reward.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 7.—[Special.]—Lynching as a topic of discussion today at the second ay's session of the Negro Young People's ducational and Christian conference at iedmont park. The Rev. Ernest Lyon of altimore, in his speech on the matter, said: "The negro has been lynched and his body sed as fagots for bonfires, but there is no ecord in the courts of law charging the egro with heading a mob against his persecutors or with putting a torch even to the omes of his enemies. The negro is a friend f law and order. He is neither a striker, a ocialist, nor an anarchist."

Roosevelt Sends His Regrets.

One of the features of the day's meeting as the following letter of regret from Presdent Roosevelt, which was read:

"Your letter of recent date referring to the roposed negro young people's congress to e held in Atlanta on Aug. 6 to 11, 1902, has een received. I much regret that it will not e possible for me to attend, but I take pleasre in sending to the congress greetings and est wishes for its success in inculcating in he young people of your race principles of ight thinking, of unswerving integrity, and f thoroughness in whatever part they may ake in the world's work."

Protective League Is Formed.

Harrisburg, Ill., Aug. 7.—[Special.]—Purant to a call, issued by representative olored citizens of Saline county, a meetng was held in this city today and an organization perfected, to be known as the fro-American Protective league. C. E. esser of this city was chosen president nd W. E. Tabourn of Carrier-Mills, secreary. The purpose of the organization is elevate the colored race generally and ake it a power in politics. The race trou- at Eldorado was not discussed, as was ntended, but deferred until a future meet-

DECREASE OF LYNCHINGS.

For two or three years past lynchings ave decreased materially in the south, and ossibly there were grounds for the belief that law and order were gradually taking the places of lawlessness and disorder, but that section has again taken the backward step. Lynchings have been resumed, not because there has been an increase of crime or because any extraordinary crimes have been committed, but seemingly because the mobs engaged in lynchings prefer violence to order, and hence seized upon any pretext that offered itself after a period of comparative quiet to renew the system of mob murder.

The last three lynchings reported were without any sufficient cause, and ly without any justification. In ase a negro was suspected of arson. ed, and the mob, in their haste to wreak their vengeance, seized another negro who was supposed to be the guilty party and without stopping to make any inquiries lynched him. The next day they found that they had hanged an innocent person. Of course nothing was done to his murderers. They had simply made a mistake, and it was only one negro less, anyway.

The second negro was lynched because was found in suspicious circumstances though there was not the slightest evidence that he was contemplating the commission of any crime, much less of any crime which is declared capital by law. The third negro lynched the other day within thirty of the national capital. He was sus- of murder, but denied his guilt. Had he been tried he would, in all probability, have been hanged, for a negro in the south accused of murder rarely escapes the extreme penalty of the law. There was no complaint that the officers of the law had not been expeditious in apprehending the negro. As his character was not first rate there was no reason to believe he would not be executed. The mob, however, took him out of the custody of the law. The sheriff pleaded with the men who composed it but they would not listen. The governor wasted his time in pleading with them. When he found they were bent upon usurping the power of the law he sent for troops, but they came too late. The mob had had its way. It had denied the negro the rights of trial guaranteed to him, and had committed another crime no less brutal and savage than that charged against their victim.

The outlook for the restoration of the authority of the courts and the observance of the processes of law in the south is not encouraging. But the south is not the only section to blame. There is more regard for the law in the north than in the south, and yet the north is not guiltless in this matter, for the record shows that lynchings in the north are also increasing.

Lynchings—1902.
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.
59

To Push Colorado Lynching Cases.

LA JUNTA, Colo., March 27.—The authorities claim to have the names of some of the leaders in the lynching of W. H. Wallace, the colored railway porter, charged with assaulting Mrs. Henrietta Miller, and it is said prosecutions will be begun against them at the April term of court. The coroner's jury found that Wallace came to his death by "gunshot wounds and strangulation at the hands of unknown persons."

Lynchings—1902.
Legislation Relating to, 57

NAMES OF ALLEGED LYNCHERS

Witnesses Disclose Personnel of Mob in Indiana Sheriff's Trial.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 11.—The testimony before the governor to-day in the trial of Sheriff Dudley of Sullivan County for failure to protect John Dillard from a mob took on something of a sensational turn when Dudley's witnesses were asked with regard to the identity of the men who composed the mob. One of the witnesses said that the men actually engaged in taking Dillard from the sheriff did not number more than twenty-five, but they were followed by about 1,000 people as they took the negro down the street, the majority of the crowd being school children and persons attracted solely by curiosity.

Every time the name of a man is mentioned as having been seen in the mob the governor and attorney general make a note of it, and they now have a half-dozen on their lists. These include Zimri Gray, Eli Alembaugh, John Banks, John Lemon, Mr. Van Meter, Frank Phillippi, Richard Barley and a man named Sullivan of Oaktown. Edward Sparrow, a tailor of Sullivan, admitted under cross-examination that he adjusted the rope about Dillard's neck, but corrected himself and said that he loosened it in order to give Dillard a chance to confess.

The inquiry adjourned this evening, to be resumed next Tuesday.

It is not believed that the governor will remove the sheriff, and in that event the case will doubtless be tested in the courts.

LYNCHINGS IN SENATE

Mr. Gallinger Proposes an Investigation by Judiciary Committee.

2,658 IN LAST TEN YEARS

Resolution Goes Over to Allow Bailey to Discuss Question of Jurisdiction.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire brought up the subject of lynchings in the United States in the Senate to-day, offering a resolution requiring an investigation of the matter by the judiciary committee with a view of ascertaining whether there is a remedy for them. He disclaimed any intention of precipitating a sectional controversy, declaring that lynchings were not confined to the South. Horrible cases had occurred in the North, and white men as well as black had been the victims. During the last ten years 2,658 lynchings had occurred in the United States. Of these 121 had occurred in the South, and 14 in the North, the remainder in other parts of the country. He had read the account of the burning of a negro in Texas a few days ago, and said history did not furnish a more fiendish instance of mob wrath, while Fox's "Book of Martyrs" was tame in comparison. The whole wretched business was a disgrace to American manhood, and in the light of which the alleged atrocities in the Philippines paled into insignificance. He apprehended that it would be said that the federal government was powerless and that the states had exclusive jurisdiction. If so, the American people desired to know it.

Senator Bailey of Texas asked that the resolution go over in order to allow him to discuss the question of the right of the government to take charge of the peace and good order in the states. He said there could be no objection to the judiciary committee making the investigation, but thought the only effect of a recapitulation of the lynchings and burnings over the country would be to make Americans think less of themselves as a people and a nation.

The resolution went over, but later Senator Culberson of Texas read the story of the burning of a negro near Leavenworth, Kan., last January, saying he wanted the fact shown that these crimes occurred in other states than Texas.

Mr. Hoar, chairman of the judiciary committee, said his committee had had the subject under consideration, and the bill considered had been reported by him adversely. The matter had been considered as a question of constitutional law and duty.

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Representative Foss of Chicago introduced a bill to-day authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the compensation of inspectors of customs at Chicago from $3.50 to $4 a day.

Asks for Investigation of Lynchings.

Lynchings—1902.
Prevented.

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CITIZENS FOIL KENTUCKY MOB

Negro Saved From Lynching by Watchman's Prompt Action.

OWENTON, Ky., March 22.—An armed mob made an unsuccessful attempt early this morning to take from jail William Field, a negro accused of assaulting an aged white man at Cleveland in this county. The mob forced the jailer to unlock the outside door of the jail, but before it could get the prisoner, Night Watchman Lee Roberts had aroused a number of citizens, who drove the intruders from the city without firing a shot. No one was wounded.

KENTUCKY LYNCHERS DEFIED BY OFFICERS

Attempt to Wreck the Jail at Flemingsburg and Hang a Negro Fails Owing to the Bravery of the Sheriff and His Deputies.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 15.—A mob of lynchers, sixty of whom were armed, attempted to get possession of Charles Gastins, a negro charged with the murder of Officer Ryan of Flemingsburg last summer, and who is now confined in the jail at Flemingsburg, near here. The bravery of Sheriff Collins and his deputies prevented the lynching, although the mob broke all the windows of the jail and hurled lighted dynamite bombs inside the building. In extinguishing one of the bombs one of the guards was seriously shot by the mob.

With the approach of daylight the would-be lynchers dispersed, fearing identification. It is feared they will resume hostile operations to-night, and extraordinary precautions have been taken, including the ordering out of a company of militia.

Ever since the killing of Ryan the negro has been imprisoned at Newport, but yesterday he was taken to Flemingsburg for trial.

Lynchings — 1902.
Side Lights

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MOB OF INDIANIANS THREATENS LYNCHING

Governor Orders Troops to Vincennes to Quiet Third Outbreak of Disorder Caused by Assault on a Little Girl.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]
VINCENNES, Ind., June 19, 2 a. m.—For the third time in twenty-four hours a mob surrounded the jail here last night, bent upon lynching William Edison, who is charged with assaulting 3-year-old Irma Pfohl. So threatening was the situation that Sheriff Emmitt telegraphed to Governor Durbin asking him to send a company of militia to protect the prisoner and restore order. The governor in reply directed the sheriff to swear in deputies—1,000 if necessary—and soon afterward ordered a company of soldiers under arms.

The mob at midnight numbered over 500 persons, and but for the lack of a leader would have made short work of the sheriff, his handful of guards and his charge. The sheriff, acting on the governor's orders, took steps to increase his force, announced that any attack on the jail would be met with a determined resistance, deputized twenty-five citizens and ordered them to shoot to kill.

At 1 o'clock the mob moved with a battering ram within fifty yards of the jail doors, but cooler heads caused a halt. Well-known men addressed the crowd, cautioning all to let the law take its course and prevent the shedding of innocent blood. This produced a temporary quiet, but the mob refused to disperse.

For several days there has been talk of lynching, and it has only been through the efforts of cooler heads that the feeling against Edison has been kept in subjection. Tuesday those who were the most outspoken quieted down, and no further trouble was looked for, but early yesterday morning a crowd of seventy-five men and boys assembled. Some one turned in an alarm of fire. This was done, it is believed, to draw a large crowd to the streets to swell the mob on its way to the jail. The police were successful in preventing violence.

Another crowd collected early last evening, but dispersed after indulging in much violent talk.

THREATENS TO LYNCH NEGRO.

Mob Pursues Boy Suspected of Brutal Murder of a Woman.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]
HARRIMAN, Tenn., June 8.—A mob bent on lynching left here to-night in pursuit of officers who are taking to the Kingston jail George Robert, a young negro who is suspected of having murdered Mrs. John Bailey, wife of a well-to-do farmer, who was found dead in her house yesterday. The woman's head had been crushed with a piece of iron. The boy was a servant on the place.

MOB'S POSSIBLE ERROR IN GEORGIA LYNCHING

Rumor That a Negro Other Than Richard Young Is Burned at the Stake for the Recent Murder of Dower Fountain.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]
SAVANNAH, Ga., March 30.—It is possible that in the search for Richard Young, the negro who murdered Dower Fountain in the southern part of the county, a negro now unknown has been caught by a posse and burned.

The only tangible evidence that a lynching of this character has been committed to blacken the history of Chatham County, which, so far, has never had a lynching, is the fact that a bright light was seen in the swamp in the direction a posse went Friday night, and the statements of some of the members of the posse that they were satisfied with the night's work.

No report has been made to the authorities of a negro being burned, and the officers of the law and the relatives of the dead man are still searching for Richard Young. If the relatives catch him first there may be a confirmation of the rumors now being so generally discussed.

It was reported to-day that the charred remains of Richard Young had been brought to the home of his mother in Savannah, but the latter said she had not seen her boy for a week. She admitted hearing the report that he had been burned alive.

The murder of Dower Fountain has aroused the neighborhood in which he lived, because it was the third or fourth of its ... that arson had followed murder and robbery in the other cases.

Fountain was awakened Thursday night by someone striking him on the head with a bludgeon. He was beaten so badly that he died, and his mother was struck in the head with an ax, but will recover. Before dying Fountain said his assailants were Richard Young and James Stewart, two negroes. Stewart was caught, but denies his guilt.

NEGRO ESCAPES A MO...

SPARTA, ILL., MOB LOSES VICTIM —RECAPTURED, WOUNDED.

Crowd of Angry Citizens Takes Ardee Wilson from Jail, Intending to Hang Him to a Telegraph Pole—He Throws Off the Rope and ...ts Away —Volley Is Fired After ...n and He Is Found in the Morning Badly Wounded.

Sparta, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The report sent out from here last night stating that Ardee Wilson, a negro, was lynched is false. An attempt was made to hang Wilson, but he broke from the hands of the mob. A v... of shots was fired at him, and although he got away at the time he was recaptured this morning, badly wounded, and is likely to die.

Throws Off the Noose.

Wilson was captured about 4 o'clock yesterday morning at the home of Wi...m Colbert, a white man living in the east part of town. Late in the evening a mob overpowered the jail guards and entered the negro's cell. A rope was produced, a noose hurriedly slipped over his head, and he was led toward a telegraph pole.

As the lynching party brought Wilson out of the jail on a run it was seen that his hands were loose. When nearing the outer edge of the crowd of spectators he was seen to throw up his hands and throw off the noose. He was through the crowd and away before those holding the rope realized what had happened.

The lynching party at once pursued the fugitive, firing a volley of shots, one of which struck an onlooker in the arm. Wilson staggered and fell, but regained his feet, making good his escape.

Recaptured, Badly Wounded.

As soon as day broke parties began to scour the country and Wilson was soon run to cover and captured. His wounds consist of a shattered shoulder and a bad wound in the leg, together with wounds all over his body. He was taken to the jail at Chester. His condition is critical.

Wilson had been arrested for entering the room of Miss Alice Colbert. She gave the alarm, and her father attacked the intruder. With the help of neighbors Mr. Colbert finally overpowered his daughter's assailant and turned him over to the police.

BATTLE IN ALABAMA

Three Men Killed, Three Fatally and Four Seriously Wounded.

SHERIFF EXPECTED TO DIE

Result of Official's Attempt to ...t a Desperate Negro ...in.

...RD-HERALD.]
...1 6.—Will Reyn... heavily armed, ran ...known as Knard..., near this city, to-day. In his efforts to resist arrest he killed three men, mortally wounded three more and shot four others, inflicting more or less serious injuries. Reynolds was armed with a Winchester rifle, and until he himself was shot down he kept up the deadly fire. When he was finally in-

capacitate ...idled with bullets and th... own into a fire. The list of dead and ...ed is as follows:

The dead—
JONES, HUGH, shot through head.
REYNOLDS, WILL.
WALLACE, BOB.

Fatally wounded—
GASSAWAY, SHERIFF CHARLES, shot through the arm and abdomen.
GASSAWAY, WILL, shot through abdomen.
PROUT, P. A., shot through stomach.

Seriously wounded—
..., shot through chest.
..., JIM, shot through right shoulder.
..., ROBERT, shot through leg.
..., JESSE, shot through jaw.

...ERVING THE BATTLE.

About 12 o'clock Sheriff Gassaway went to the home of Will Reynolds with a warrant for obtaining goods under false pretenses. Reynolds said he would be ready to go in a moment. He retreated with a Winchester rifle and at the first fire the sheriff fell. Then the sheriff opened fire with his pistol from the ground, and citizens rallied to him. Reynolds barricaded the lower floor of the house and took refuge on the second floor at a partly opened window.

It was here that he proved his marksmanship. Hardly a bullet from his rifle went astray. William Gassaway was shot at a distance of 300 yards, where he stepped from behind a tree only long enough to fire at the negro. Prout and Paynes were pierced by the same bullet.

Dynamite was used, but that failed to oust the negro from his point of vantage. Citizens gathered, and whenever one came within range in the open he fell.

TROOPS ARE CALLED.

Finally, as night was approaching, a call was made upon the governor for troops and he sent the Wheeler Rifles from Florence. They poured volley after volley without effect into the house. Then it was decided to burn the adjacent houses in the hope of setting fire to the one in which Reynolds held sway. Two went up in flames. Unseen, Reynolds, to escape this danger, fled to an outhouse, from which he killed the last two men. Finally the militiamen fired Reynolds' home with kerosene.

As the flames in the outhouse showed his body fifty bullets tore through his flesh, his body falling lifeless. A hundred more shots were then fired into the body in an instant, and then the body was burned with his former home.

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